CHECK RULES MODIFIED.

IMPORTANT ACTION OF THE CLEARING-HOUSE COMMITTEE.

A RULING THAT ALL CHECKS DRAWN ANYWHERE IN ONE ZONE OF COLLECTION" AND DE-POSITED HERE TOGETHER MAY BE "BUNCHED" COUNTRY BANKS AND

THE NEW REQUIATIONS.

The Clearing House Committee, which drew up the regulations under which charges are on Clearing House institutions, except checks or banks in a few "discretionary" cities, at a meet ing yesterday afternoon made a ruling, the effect of which will be an exceedingly important community, that prescribing a minimum charge of 10 cents each on all checks. That regulation, known as Section 5, reads as follows:

In case the charge upon any item at the rates above specified does not equal 10 cents, the col tecting bank shall charge not less than that but all items received from any one persor at the same time and payable at the same place may be added together and treated as one item for the purpose of fixing the amount

bankers, one being that it meant that checks drawn on banks in any State or "zone of col-

learing House

n 3, referred to in this ruling, imposes minimum collection charge of not less than North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah,

Vashington, Wyoming and Canada.

on collections in these two groups of States, which means that they are authorized to charge more than those rates if they think it desirable; but from present indications it is altogether unlikely that they will avail themselves of this privilege. By the new interpretation of Section 5, then, the 10-cent charge on checks, however small—which rate, as The Tribune has ds stores, for publishers of books and magazines and newspapers, and for firms and business, annihilation of their profits and posiwithdrawn. Under the regulation as it was at first supposed that it would be enforced, a dethousand \$1 sheeks received, for example, from hard. The more I think of it, the madder I get these checks, paying on them only one-tenth in the second of SI—a charge of a cauta apiece—and on the same number of SI chicks drawn on banks in States enumerated in Section 4.8250, which is not a prohibitive charge. These figures, of course, represent an extreme case for the one thousand checks would in practice average considerably more than SI each, and many of them would undoubtedly be drawn on banks in the same cities or towns, and therefore could even under the old interpretation have been "bunched." Frederick D Tapper, president of the Gallatin National Bank, said yesterday of the Clearing House Committants. these checks, paying on them only one-tenth : said yesterday of the Clearing House Committee's action, that it would have been "practically configuration to enforce the rules as they were eriginally written." And his opinion is shared by many bankers and by business men gen-

No one familiar with the facts would deny familiar the value of the same in collecting and that they should be recompensed expenditures as they are not original conducted as charitable institution collection of 10 cents on every of or collecting country checks and object to receiving them, and the do not want this class of checks rest must pay the same collection rates customer whose account is largely made these country checks, on which his bank only must itself pay a collection charge, speak of the loss of interest and the cost

Dr. Mitchell says in difficult cases of Anemia, he adds codliver oil half an hour after each meal and he likes to use it in an emulsion; that he has watched with growing surprise some listless, feeble, creature gathering flesh, color and wholesomeness of mind and body from this

treatment. 'Scott's Emulsion" is codliver oil combined with hypophosphites. It regenerates tissue, invigorates the nerves and brain, enriches the blood and adds fat and strength.

No. and \$1.00, all druggists.

these, it is believed, will be adjusted in the not BUSINESS INTERESTS HURT.

It was said downtown yesterday that the De troit Clearing House banks were about to adopt regulations similar to those which are to go into force here on Monday. Banks in other cities, however, as well as merchants, are rangcities, however, as well as merchants, are ranging themselves in opposition to features of the
new schedule. A representative of the banking
interests of New-Haven and Hartford visited
the Clearing House officials yesterday, for the
purpose, it is said, of having some of the new
rules reschided or modified. So far as could,
be ascertained, however, his mission was unsuccessful.

correspondents in this city the following

N. J. representing a capital and surp \$1.00,000 of which at least 25 per cent ously on deposit with our New-York cor nously on deposit with our New-York corre-nts, respectfully protest against the arbi-raling of the New-York Clearing House Asso-imposing a tax to be collected on checks, itside of New-York and a few selected com-l centres.

TOX We remain yours most respectfully.

RENTON BANKING COMPANY MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK FIRST NATIONAL BANK BROAD STREET NATIONAL BANK AND TRENTON TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

The same institutions have also sent to the learing House Committee this petition:

the financial institutions of Trenton, the all city of New-Jersey, most respectfully ask our city be included in the localities under recent regulations, whereon no charge will be for checks drawn on the banks in this city, essenting the business interests of our State, by we do, we feel that this is not an increasing.

poor account, is taxed the same. That this is lead to serious complications and loss of busine the Granting House Committee is to the fact that different inspect made of the meaning of same place." In Section 3 of the section and for these we must pay 10 cents aplece, with some place." In Section 3 of the section 4 of the section 3 of the section 4 of the section 5 of the section 4 of the section 4 of the section 5 of the section 4 of the section 5 of th man who just preceded you here was the cashier of a Connecticut bank, and he made us a fatorable offer to collect our checks in that section and remit to us weekly. This is only one of many such offers, most of which have come in by mail. It is quite feasible to make use of some of them. It would be a great nuisance to open accounts with a large number of banks, but that isn't required. They will take the checks and collect them, and send us drafts on New-York. It is, I presume, for the benefit of the advertisement it would give them. The rule is g sing to cause so much dissatisfaction and

them of our business. The banks win to reschid, in my opinion."

By a representative of the Macmillan Company it was said "We feel that it will be a nuisance and a burden. One result will be to transfer, I think, a large amount of business to express companies. We have always paid on a good share of our collections one-tenth of I percent, but never so much as one-fourth. That

No one likes to pay more

to me to-day that for small dealers the tax was in his judgment, a very unjust exaction, and that he should bring all his influence to bear to modify it. It will probably adjust itself in

A. P. Gardiner, of "The Modes and Fabrics" sed that it would be enforced a de-dore depositing with its bank one Publishing Company said: "This thing hits us thousand different points within the zone. We have a clientage in every important city of evered by Section 3, would have had a pay the country, and we receive monthly payments \$100 collection fees. Now it may "bunca" al. by checks, many of which are comparatively small. On them we must pay an exceedingly business. And with cities like Boston, Chicago and St. Louis offering every inducement to buyers to draw them away, it isn't a very good policy to do anything to help them along. Business no longer drops this way of itself, it has to be hustled after. Of course, it isn't going to drive away any of our business as we are alone in the field, but that is its general tendency. The manager of the Broadway Central Hotel expressed his opinion, and said. It doesn't affect us very much directly. If the results be to drive business more or less to other places it will touch us, since fewer business men will stop with us. The tax is an interference with the even run of business, and so it will be apt to hort. New-York. Business men stopping with us say that the Southern and Western merchants aren't going to come here if charges. more than the traffic could bear "that but some banks have the work of systematized that they can much is a systematized that they can much the systematized that other banks are out-of-town checks of their deand the deposits made by some bank are a most wholly in out-of-town gainst which they draw their own for their bank can make its collection. It is being made, I don't see that it succeeds. I can't believe that banks are foolish enough to take accounts and allow their customers to check on deposits before they have the money. If they do this they have a loose way of doing business and the remedy lies in

customers to check on deposits before they have the money. If they do this they have a loose way of doing business, and the romedy lies in their own hands to force such people to keep balances sufficient to cover their outstanding collections. The remedy isn't radical enough to correct that evil. The banks should keep books so that they may know who is and who is not keeping a proper balance."

The members of a prominent firm of fire underwriters said they appreciated very highly the service. The Tribune was rendering to the business public of New-York in agitating the subject of this new imposition by the banks. The firm's position was peculiar, it carried large sums of cash at all times in the banks in New-York, although it never asked "accommodation," that is to say, it was never a borrower. In such cases the individual banks with which the firm dealt declared themselves willing to In such cases the individua, banks with which the firm dealt declared themselves willing to collect its country checks without charge, the more as the firm in question never desired to draw against the outside checks until after the checks had been actually collected. The sweeping rule of the Clearing House Association had not left it possible for the banks to make an exception in such cases, and the burden would therefore be a heavy one upon the firm mentioned and all other head offices in this city. The members of the firm declared that they believed they could find some way to evade the payment of the energia burden, and they should certainly transfer their accounts and do business somewhere else, even if they had to open their a counts in other cities.

their is country in other cities.

Stephen F Parrelly, manager of the American and New-York City will lose the business. We can News Company in Chambers-st, said yesterday that his company was waiting until the intensition of the Clearing House regarding the tax of the cheeks had been made known clearly before sending out circulars to customers. The company had not decided, he said, if it would demand from its customers payment of the its. As the business of the company received many checks, it would be a great injury to us, as it Clearing House.

Business We can only show the business of the damerican and New-York City will one the business. We can not help that the would here after the could have his check from the company in Chambers-st, said yesterday the intensity of the clearing House will revoke its decided to company to the company the form upon all blackers with the trust companies plan in charging for all out-of-town the course of be quite a heavy drain upon as in the course of the cust of the clear the could have his check from the company that had been made known clearly before sending out circulars to customers payment of two company to have decided, he said, if the would demand from its customers payment of the its. As the business of the company textended to many States and the company textended to many States and the company the company the company that had been made known clearly with the course of be quite a heavy drain upon as in the course of the quite a heavy drain upon as in the course of the quite a heavy drain upon as in the course of the cust of the clear the could have can only hope that either the clear the could have can only hope that either the clear the could have can only hope that either the clear the cust of the clear the clear the cust of the clear the

PROTESTS ON ALL HANDS AGAINST THE TAX ON COUNTRY BANK CHECKS.

ACTION OF THE NEW-YORK CLEARING HOUSE DECLARED INIMICAL TO THE

Tribune from business men in New-York and which has been adopted

There are also printed herewith a number of | To the Editor of The Tribune. ommunications from out-of-town bankers, who take a similar view, for the most part, of the unwisdom and injustice of the New-York Clearing House's action.

WILL HURT SOUTHERN TRADE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: We are doing a small business, exclusively Southern trade. As a rule our customers are a Southern trade. As a full our customers are a poor but honest set, and in order to meet their obligations they divide the payments, viz. When a party owes \$130 he will remit that amount in three checks, each of \$50, cavable fifteen days apart. By the present ruling of the Clearing House it will cost us from \$130 to \$300 for collection on \$45,000 of annual business.

WellPEN & CO.

To Walker-st., March 29, 1839.

COMMENDS THE TRIBUNE'S EFFORTS. To the Editor of The Tribune

Sir: We are directly opposed to the new rule of the Clearing House in regard to taxing country checks as it will affect our business considerably. We are glad to see that The Tribune has taken up the question on behalf of the merchants and business men of this city, and trust that your efforts in this direction will materially assist our cause.

MEANS LOSS OF BUSINESS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. we send you herewith a fac-simile of a bill ren

by the Clearing House affects us seriously. A co-

eithe from bank checks to postal and express moorders

CASSELL & CO. LIMITED orders

No. 7 West Eighteenth-st., March 29, 1899.

A ONE-SIDED ARRANGEMENT.

To the Editor of The Tribune. unjust, inasmuch as the average bank balance mercantile concerns will more than pay for the ex-

e made a mistake. It But as a stroke of busi-t mistake. The of A. G. Spaiding & No. 508 Broadway, March 29, 1899.

While the news from the Philippines ates that the war revenue tax on documents, etc. will be kept up for a long time to come and while all banks are enjoying so much prosperity, it seems like taking a mean advantage for them to impose an evera taxation upon country checks.

SAWYER PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Temple Court. March 20, 1836.

WOULD GREATLY INCREASE BANK PROFITS.

To the Editor of The Tribune Sir. The new ruling of the Clearing House would be a serious detriment to our business. Although some of the cities with which we do a large busi-ness are exempt, yet a great deal of it is done through the smaller towns consequently it would compel us to pay into the banks yearly profits of several thousand dollars, and we are most certainly

not in favor of any such move
SONOMA WINE AND BRANDY COMPANY.
No. IS Hamilton-ave. Brooklyn. March 29, 1809.
WILL DRIVE BUSINESS TO TRUST COM-

PANIES. To the Editor of The Tribune

Sir. The proposed tax will very seriously affect all lines of business, particularly where, as in my case, a vast number of out-of-town checks are re-ceived. The tax would be the means of driving business from the banks to the trust companies. No. 130 Front-st., March 29, 1806.

A PIECE OF EXTORTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir Thank you very much for the stand you have taken in this matter. The whole business looks to us like a piece of extertion, simple and pure, to squeeze money from the public to entich the poor Clearing House corporation.

No. 623 Hudson-st., March 29, 1866. To the Editor of The Tribune.

WILL NECESSITATE NEW JERSEY DEPOSITS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. We believe that the new Clearing House rule will act injuriously to our business. Owing to the keen competition in our line, we cannot in sist that our customers pay the ax on country checks, and we will, therefore, be the direct sufferers. This tax, we fully believe will comprove with control of the state of New-Jersey BROOM & MEYER. No. 576 Broadway, March 28, 1889.

THEY WILL FIND OUT THEIR MISTAKE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I consider the action of the Clearing House unfair, because no bank will keep an undesirable depositor; as a matter of fact, they charge for collections wherever they do not consider the accollections wherever they do not consider the account a paying one. Every bank exercises its privilege in this respect, so the motive of the Clearing House in imposing this rule on the banks is perfectly plain. The banks of course, stand in with the Clearing House. It is an imposition on the business community, which furnishes the means to these institutions to carry on their business. I am quite sure it won't take three months for the bank people to find out that they have made a blunder.

New York, March 29, 1899.

WOULD CAUSE LOSS OF TRADE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

effect. It would place an entirely unnecessary expense on us or would cause us to lose trade in case we insisted upon our customers paying the exchange on their checks.

No. 3s East Twenty-first-st., March 2s, 1866.

We would regret to see the new rule go into

AN INTERFERENCE WITH TRADE

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Our business will be affected by the new rule of the Clearing House, for inasmuch as our dealings are almost entirely with out-of-town firms. the new tax would greatly interfere with them. I hope your endeavors to secure the repeat of this law will be successful. SAMUEL SHAPIRO. No. 620 Broadway, March 23, 1839.

ONE MAN DRIVEN TO PHILADELPHIA. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir. Fortunately, the new Clearing House rule does not affect us a great deal, as most of our pusiness is done in the State of New-York, but in our minds it will drive country trade elsewhere, and New-York City will lose the business. We can cite one instance where a customer wrote us saying that he would hereafter purchase to Philadelphia or a sewhere, where he could have his check RUFHN & LUBBERS.

No. 1747 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, March 28, 1899.

would materially impair the small profits of our business. Merchants of sound financial standing usually carry a sufficient balance in bank to cover the time for collection. Why should they pay an exorbitant rate for that time, especially when they never receive interest on their balance?

We duly appreciate the efforts of The Tribune in taking up this question, and we trust beneficial results may be realized through the wielding of your great power for our protection.

SWARTZ, JERKOWSKI & CO.

No. 708 Broadway, March 29, 1899.

WISHES FOR THE TRIBUNE'S SUCCESS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. affects our business. We would be glad for it to be done away with. We wish you every successin this undertaking SAUL BROS.

No. 81 East Broadway, March 29, 1899.

THE NEW-YORK MERCHANT WILL SUFFER

necessary. Out-of-town customers will cosending checks on local banks, and the New-York merchant will suffer if he insists upon receiving checks on New-York. MANE & BERNSTEIN. No. 496 Broadway, March 29, 1839.

A GREAT INJURY TO THE CITY. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Our Moderation Charities do not feel much of this change, but as an old merchant, seeing and know that this new Clearing House circular causes great injury to our city and trade complications, delaying and causing expense and loss of trade. This is the general complaint of SYLVANUS LYON, of the Moderation Society.

No. 34 Park Row, March 29, 1899. A TAX OF 10 PER CENT ON PROFITS.

Sir Our principal trade article is sold largely in ton lots and on a margin of 56 cents per ton, and proposed tax of 10 cents collection charges on checks for our account will amount in many in-stances to 20 per cent of the net profit on our sales. Allowing that we made a profit of \$1 per ton, the Allowing that we made a profit of \$1 per 100, the set profit. We need not enlarge upon the situation, as the above figures speak for us. It does however, occur to us that the action of the Clearing House Association was hasty, for had the gentlemen familiarized themselves with the nature of such businesses as ours they would have modified their action to a large degree. If A FORBES & CO. No. 120 Water-st., March 29, 1899.

AMERICAN PURITY ALLIANCE HURT.

To the Editor of The Tribune Str. The new rule of the Clearing House posing a tax upon country checks will bear heavily. atively, upon our small publishing interests subscriptions for our periodical and small orders for leaflet literature, from which we shall much re-gret to be obliged to deduct 10 cents each, as pro-posed under the new rule. We hope it may be withdrawn or modified. AARON M. POWELL. Presiden: American Purity Alliance. No. 20 Vesey-st., March 29, 1899.

A SEVERE BLOW TO TRADE.

THE RULES HIT HARD. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Our business is largely out of town, and as we receive a great many checks of very small denomination (averaging probably \$1), the new bank rule of charges for collection hits us very hard AMES & ROLLINSON COMPANY, No. 202 Broadway, March 29, 1899.

A VERY DAMAGING EFFECT. To the Editor of The Tribune.

have a very damaging effect on us, as our trade is largely with country merchants, who nearly always send checks on their local banks. T. P. JONES & CO. No. 121 Front-st., March 29, 1896.

COSTLY AND ANNOYING. To the Editor of The Tribune.

As most of my remittances are from out-oftown concerns, the new rules of the Cleating House | To the Editor of The Tribune. will cost me materially, besides being a source of nnovance in the adjustment of accounts and, in my opinion, an unjust tax on the banks' deposi-jaMES KELLY. No. 249 Greene-st., Brooklyn, March 29, 1899.

ONLY TO SWELL BANK PROFITS.

may further enhance the profits on their already materially affect business. We know it is

within a comparatively short time SMITH & HEMENWAY COMPANY. No. 20 Warren-st., March 29, 1800

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NEW-YORK. To the Editor of The Tribune

We believe the new rule will hurt us to a Sir: We believe the new rule will hurt us to a considerable extent, more so than would be supposed at first thought. In a great many lines the manufacturer goes direct to the retailer for an outlet for his product. It is so to a large extent in our line. The jobber or wholesale dealer may remit in New York lunds, but the retailer does not and it will be considerable trouble for him to buy New-York drafts, besides being an anneyance. Other things being equal, he will discriminate against New-York New-York can it afford to lose any trade at this time, and we regret that these wealthy New-York banks should pass and put late effect any rule which would be prejudicial to the metcantile interests of the city whose greatness has made them great and strong.

THE VAN DUZER ENTRACT COMPANY.

No. 18 Cliff-st. March 19 1892.

TAKEN OUT OF MISSIONARY FUNDS.

To the Editor of The Tribune Sir: On our Board of Domestic Missions the offect

of the new Clearing House rule will be to take just so much out of every offering we receive from outof-town churches Sunday-schools, hristian Endeavor societies and local missionary societies.
Taking the amount as a whole the tax will run
up to a considerable sum, and will deplete our
missionary funds just so much. As our offerings
come from very many States of the Union, of
course we shall feel the full effect of the new law,
as will all the missionary and educational societies
of our denomination.
Our Church, however, is no exception Every
missionary organization of every Church which
has its headquarters in this city will suffer as we
will.

JOHN'S BUSSING.
Tressurer, Board of Domestic Missions of the Reformed Church in America.
No. 25 East Twenty-second-st., March 29, 1859. so much out of every off-ring we receive from out

DO BUSINESS WITH THE TRUST COMPANIES. To the Editor of The Tribunc. Sir: The new rule of the Clearing House, in pres

ent conditions will work a hardship to us but we have no fault to find with the Cleating House. The way to meet the domand is to withdraw deposits and do business with the trust companies, which pay 2 per cent on daily balances.

No. 114 Pifth-ave., March 29, 1809.

TEMPERANCE WORK HANDICAPPED. To the Editor of The Tribune

banks, and many of them are drawn by women, to whom it would be a great inconvenience if they were obliged to go to their own bank and purchase a draft on this city, and so, of course, all we can do will be for ourseives in hear the cost of the collection, as decided by the Clearing House Association, for if we were to insist upon New-York drafts we should lose a large proportion of our business, besides alientating many friends of our work, but, as far as we can see the contemplated plan in charging for all our-of-town checks will be quite a heavy drain upon us in the course of each year and we can only hope that either the Clearing House will revoke its decision, or else make the charge for collection so small and uniform upon all blaces that the lose can be borne without material injury. WM D PORTER

Treasurer, National Temperance Society.

No 1 West Elighteenth-St., March 29, 1839.

on account of it. No doubt many concerns will transfer their bank accounts over the river to Jersey City, and thus escape the ruling, which must dersey City, and thus escape the ruling, which must work a hardship in many cases. It will retard collections from subscribers, who, rather than pay the exchange on small checks or take the trouble to get a money-order, will let their subscriptions stand and let it accumulate. No doubt at all that the banks are entitled to some payment for their collections, but it ought to be made a percentage all around on the out-of-town business instead of an individual charge of 16 cents per check.

Phillip COWEN.

Publisher "American Hebrew."

No. 213 East Forty-fourth-st., March 29, 1829.

BUSINESS FORCED TO OTHER CITIES. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The new rule of the Clearing House "taxing country checks" affects our business very much, as it places New-York merchants at a disadvantage in comparison with merchants in Boson. Philadelphia and Baltimore, who are not obliged to pay any collection rates on checks. It is a well-known fact that the banks of New-York very prosperous, making money enormously and that the merchants are meeting with all so of business troubles and competitions. Under to circumstances we think the movement is ill-advised in the control of the con

WILL WIPE OUT PROFIT.

To the Editor of The Tribure. Sir: The new Clearing House rule will be obnoxious and unwelcome to us and to our subscribers; to us because we shall be compelled to insist or remittances by draft on New-York, postal notes or scription price is 31 a year actually nets but

scription price is \$1 a year actually nets but 90 cents, the minimum charge for out-of-town checks being, we believe 10 cents. To our subscribers it will be disagreeable, as it will necessitate slight extra expense and unnecessary trouble on their part to conform with our serms.

To any one whose commodity sells at close figures the small charge will be an item which perhaps might mean the difference between a handsome profit at the end of the year and none at all, that is, providing the seller bears the burden of this tax.

EDWARD W. NEWCOMB.

Manager and Editor of "The Photo American" Publishing Company. Publishing Company. No. 29 East Seventeenth-st., March 28, 1859.

A DISTINCTION SHOULD BE MADE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: With reference to the new rule of the New-York Clearing House to charge for the collection of not been made. Speaking generally, the banks ought to make a distinction between the accounts of their profitable customers who carry a good average balance and those who have but little cash usiance-looking to the latter class to pay the ex-

It will be more than difficult, if not impossible, to exact from an out-of-town customer New-York exchange when he remits to New-York, and the double collection fee.
We hope that New-York merchants can unite in
a sufficiently powerful body to induce the banks
to reconsider the resolution passed.

LEHN & FINK.
No. 128 William-st., March 29, 1899.

UNJUST AND UNWARRANTED.

Sir: Having quite an extensive country trade, a tax on country checks affects our business con

AN UNWARRANTED HARDSHIP.

To the Editor of The Tribune. a hardship in our case, and, as we believe, an un-

warranted one.
We receive during the regular course of our business many remittances by checks on out-of-town banks, but the amounts represented by such checks are not drawn upon immediately, and we checks are not drawn upon immediately. prejudicial to ours. If there is any scheme devised by which collections may be made on such checks other than through our banks we would be glast to avail ourselves of such. It will give us pleasure to assist it any way we can a movement looking toward the rescinding of that action by our New-York Clearing House.

PACIFIC PRESS PUBLISHING COMPANY.
No. 23 Bond-st. March 23, 1830

WILL CAUSE THE BANKS LOSS.

To the Edbor of The Tribune.

Sir. The new rule of the Clearing House will be the imposition of a tax upon our usyming the last twenty years of the indicated with the arrangement. We feel that the effect upon us will be the imposition of a tax upon our usyming the last twenty sparse of the clearing House makes but a slight difference to us. We are sorry, though to see anything of this kind done, as we length of time, as may be desired.

Buring the last twenty years or more this has been our custom, and we have every reason for believing that trade is leaving New-York.

Buring the last twenty years or more this has been our custom, and we have every reason for been our custom, and that all these things tend to the arrangement. We feel that the effect upon us will be the imposition of a tax upon our usiness for a service which is already paid for business for a service which is already paid for business for a service which is already paid for business for a service which is already paid for business for a service which is already paid for business for a service which is already paid for business for a service which is already paid for business for a service which is already paid for business for a service which is already paid for business for a service which is already paid for business for a service which is already paid for business for a service which is already paid for business for a service which is already paid for business for a service which is already paid for business for a service which is already paid for business for a service which is already paid for business for a service which is already pai

AN IMPOSITION AND AN INJUSTICE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: As about nineteen-twentieths of the remittances received by me are checks on small interior banks, the charge of exchange and on the checks thereon is a dead loss to me and imposition and an injustice MAURICE GOMPRECHT.

No. S. Greene-st., March 29, 1899.

HOPE IT WILL BE WITHDRAWN.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: We are very much opposed to the arrange-

ment proposed by the Clearing House, and we bement proposed by the Clearing House, and we believe it will result in a positive injury to the interests of the business of this city, and we nope
that there will be sufficient protests to result in its
reconsideration and withdrawal.
INTERNATIONAL SHIRT AND COLLAR COMPANY JAMES A MILLER, Jr., Manager,
No. 2 Astor Place, March 25, 1899.

TOO HEAVY TO LAST LONG. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir. We think the new Clearing-House rule will be found too heavy an impost upon trade to last long. One-tenth of 1 per cent sounds very mod-erate, but 10 cents on every check, which it really means is a very stiff charge.

READE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

W. J. Reade.

No. 412 West Thirteenth-st., March 29, 1890.

OUGHT TO BE REPEALED.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The new rule of the Clearing House with regard to the tax on country checks affects our business very seriously. As a large proportion of our business is done with country towns, the ma-jority of whom pay in checks, this new rule will ause us considerable loss. We think if ought to the repealed.

No. 8.3 Broadway, March 20, 1809.

AN UNJUST TAX

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: This new Clearing-House rule seriously affects our business. Particularly so will it be a heavy tax on the receipts of our subscription department. tax on the receipts of our subscription department. The present subscription price of "Frank Leelle's Popular Monthly" being \$1, we receive thousands of remittances by checks on country banks for \$1 each. We understand that our bankers—the Chemical National Bank—are entirely willing to continue collecting all checks for us without making a tax for such collection, but our bank feels compelled to compily with the new ruling of the Clearing House. In the aggregate sum our country checks for small amounts form only a slight portion of our total deposits. Therefore, we feel it an infustice to be taxed for the collection of checks on country banks. We certainly wish the Tribune every success in its efforts to have this new ruling of the Clearing House annulled. House annualed
FRANK LESLIE PUBLISHING HOUSE,
F. L. Coiver, Treasurer,

No. 141 Fifth-ave., March 29, 1899.

WILL RESORT TO TRUST COMPANIES. To the Editor of The Tribune.

the National Temperance Society, both for dona-tions and the sale of publications, are on country lanks, and many of them are drawn by women, to whom it would be a great invocable to do not know of any ducted by the banks of New-Vark ducted by the banks of New York, as is shown by their immense accumulation of surplus, large dividends, etc. I firmly believe that this rule will tend to lessen the balances of customers of the various banks, who will certainly, as I intend doing myself, open an account with a trust company they allowing interest on balances, even if they do charge for the collection of country checks. The interest allowed will more than balance any charge made. I believe most of the customers of banks will carry, if necessary small balances with the banks and large ones with the trust companies.

No. 52 William-st., March 20, 1800. ducted by the banks of New York, as is shown by

A MEDICINE-A STIMULANT DUFFY'S PURE

FOR MEDICINAL USE NO FUSEL OIL

A help to the system after exposure to one of these chilly Spring fogs that seem to soak right through to the hone. Warms stomach and bowels. For illustrated pam-DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO.,

Madison Square South, New York.

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NEW CURE FOR

OPPENHEIMER TREATMENT, 131 WEST 45th ST., N. Y. and lower-priced articles

Ask for and obtain only BROWN'S Bronch

them against them, which it will be very dimcult to collect from customers. Ultimately, of course, New-York exchange might become the order of the day, but it will take some time and a great deal of unpleasant correspondence to have out-of town dealers remit drafts where they have been so long accustomed to send their checks. In fact, some out-of-town merchants would consider it a reflection upon them if their checks did not rate at 100 per cent. We believe that if the banks find that it is a necessary step on their part they should give a sufficient notice to the merchants to enable the latter to endeavor to arrange with their customers for a remittance in city exchange.

DAVID MARKS & SONS.

No. 857 Broadway, March 29, 1899.

UNJUST AND UNCALLED FOR.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: We consider the tax unjust and uncalled for. and trust the same will not be permitted. You may place us on record as not being in favor of UNITED STATES REGISTRY COMPANY. E. B. Smith, Pres ient, No. 156 Fifth-ave., March 25, 1899.

DRIVES TRADE TO OTHER CITIES.

Sir. This tax on country checks affects our bust-ness to the extent of costing us about \$300 to \$400

A DETRIMENT TO NEW-YORK. IT

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir In regard to the tax on country checks I am most decidedly opposed to it, as it is a loss to me of quite an amount of money. The majority of the merchants would have to stand the tax, and it is also a detriment to New-York City, as the trade from out-of-town houses would be given to other localities if they are charged the tax.

No. 332 Broadway, March 29, 1899. To the Editor of The Tribune.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir. We see little justice in the Clearing House rule recently adopted charging regular depositors exchange for collecting country checks. Our po-sition is in harmony with the attitude of The

sition is in harmony with the attitude of The Tribune. It is a notorious fact that a large percentage of banking capital employed is furnished by depositors who draw no interest. In other words, these depositors back up the credit of the banks, and now they are asked to pay for the privilege of noing so. CHARLES A BARCHER, President of The American Commercial Traveller.

A GREAT INJURY TO PUBLISHERS.

Sir. The new rule of the Clearing House will entail a great loss upon us. We are publishers of publications which retail at 25 cents per copy, and

WOULD RATHER RISK LOSS IN THE MAIL

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir. The new rule of the Clearing House will certainly work a nardship on us. As is the case Continued on Tenth Page.

A TEST OF CIVILIZATION.

waste of all kinds. Barbarians are the most wasteful people in the world. The French, who in many respects stand at the top, are the most thrifty and saving. We have been very lavish and spendthrift in this country, but we are beginning to see the importance of not squandering our resources. Especially, are we trying to ginning to see the importance of not squandering our resources. Especially are we trying to get over our old habits of domestic wastefulness. In this effort we have found no greater help than the gas range. It is the great preventer of domestic waste. It saves heat, it saves time and labor, it saves food value. By making good cooking easy it prevents the great waste of food spoiled in the cooking. In the actual money cost of fuel it is an acknowledged and decided economy. It has stood the ordeal of experiment under all conditions, and has come out triumphant. Thus it may honestly be said that the use of the gas range is a test of civilization.

American Art Galleries, LAST WEEK. Easter

2 until 6.

LANDSCAPE PAINTERS.

REED & BARTON, SILVERSMITHS,

NERVOUS PROSTRATION

per year. This we shall, of course, try to make the sender pay, and in doing this it will eventually trace the real cost back to those least able to afford it. Naturally we object very much to it, and would do anything that we could to prevent it if possible.

No. 38 Lispenard-st. March 25, 1899.

LITTLE JUSTICE IN IT.

Twenty-fifth-st and Broadway, March 29, 1898. To the Editor of The Tribune.

publications which retail at 35 cents per copy, and the subscription price of which is \$3.50. While the bulk of the publication is handled by the news and book trade yet a great many thousand copies are ordered direct from us, especially from small places, where the publication is not on sale by the trade. We receive thousands of checks during the year for 35 cents on each one of which after April in we shall have to pay 10 cents. The larger part of subscriptions are also received in checks of either \$2 or \$3.50 and it will be a difficult matter to induce our customers, especially in the small rowns and villages throughout the United States, to buy money orders or drafts on New-York.

In our opinion all publishers of periodicals in this city will be affected in the same way, and a great injury will be wrought to them by this new rule of the Clearing House.

S. T. TAYLOR COMPANY.

C. Von Witzleben, President.

ilization which a country has reached may fairly be judged by the way in which it regards

It has been truly said that the degree of civ-